# EUROPE.

German Opinion of the Papal Council and Its Consequences.

The Herald as a Religious Light in Prussia.

Russian Imperial Visit to Mrs. Burlingame.

The French Indictment Against Prince Pierre Bonaparte.

#### QUEEN VICTORIA'S HEALTH

Court Fashions, Elopement in High Life, Murder and Politics.

The Cunard mail steamship China, Captain Macauley, from Liverpool the 12th and Queenstown the ing, bringing our special European correspondence and newspaper reports in detail of our cable news telegrams, dated to her day of sailing from Eng-

Queen Victoria's health is falling. On March 10 the Queen was unable to visit the Prince and Princess of Wales, and was not able to join the royal family at cinner in the evening.

Lord Napier of Magdala dived with Queen Vic-

The statement which has gone the round of the

English papers that court honors were about being conferred on Mr. Charles Dickens was contradicted. The Princess Frederick of Holland was at Cannes, in a very dangerous state of health. She is sixtytwo years of age; sister of the King of Prussia; has had by her marriage with the Prince two daughters, one Queen of Sweden and the other the Princess

The London Times, of the 11th instant, says:-We have authority for stating that there is no truth in the teport of the intended visit of the Prince and Princess of wales to free and arrigater. Nazare Aga, Charge d'Attaires tor Persta at Paris, delivered his credentials to the Minister of Foreign

Affairs of France. A Berlin journal of the latest date announces The question of the institution of judges of the Jewish religion is definitely settled. The fast number of the organ of the Minister of Justice publishes the appointment of two Jews, MM. Lunge and Bolomon, as judges at Bresian.

Despatches from Naples state that the investigation by the pouce into the failure affair of the deposit banks was being actively pursued, and had led to the discovery of the complicity of several persons

occupying a high rank in society.

Mr. Bernal Osborne was unable to take his seat in Parliament for Waterioro, owing to a severe attack of rheumatism. It may be remembered, says an Engitsh journal, "that the honorable gentleman, on his triumpaant return, had to scramble through some skylights and over housetops in order to escape the pressing attentions of his eager constituents, and that in doing so he sell into a rank of water, which accounts, no doubt, for the sovere attack of lilness." The freedom of the city of Edinburg has been pro

sented to the Earl of Southesk.

Mr. Kernan, Q. C., of the Irish bar, has been appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Madras. The

salary is £4,000 per anuum.

A dinner was given to Monsieur and Madam-Perdinand de Lesseps at the residence of Madame Boylan, avenue Friedland, Paris, March 7. Severai

Lord Derby's racing stud was sold March 11, at Knowsley, Twenty-eight ficrses were sold. Repulse. by Stockwell, to Mr. Blenkinsop for 1,600 guineas. The station Cape Flyaway brought 686 guineas. A brown coit, by St. Albans, 259 guineas. The tota mount raised was 4,825 grineas.

The Russian government has released, on certain

conditions, a large number of persons imprisoned for complicity in the Socialist conspiracy.

## GERMANY.

The Ecumenical Council and Its Effects-National German Feeling Towards Rome-What of the Fulda Protest-New York Herald Prophecies—Priestly Liberalism in Its True Light—Catholicism in the Smaller States—Bayaria, Belgium and Switzerland. BRELIN, March 10, 1870.

The various accounts which hach here from Rome agree in one respect, namely, that the Ecumenical Council is rapidly progressing towards the solution of the great question, Papal infallibility, Plo Nono's "trump card." which, when played out with the assistance of the Jesuits and Rallan bishops, will

win him the game.
Those who were foremost in advocating individual liberty of members-the German, French and English bishops-are now caught as if in a strong net woven by themselves-a net such as every one of them all along employed to make sure of flock. None of them ever regarded the laity of listened to majornies; they demanded blind su mission only to the dictates of the Church. Thus Plus IX, does not count the vast majority of con stituents of opposition bishops. The most obscur Italian bishops in partibus, with barmy a rudi mental education, and whose flock may consist of less than 100 poor fishormen's families, is to him just as good as tue Bishop of Breslan or Colorue. The prelates are altogether powerless against these proceedings. They cannot set at dedance their own teachings at home, and must now yield to the preponderance of the Italian clergy, notwithstand ing their almost incredible ignorance, as revealed by this Council, and accept whatever law they migh see fit to dictate to the Catholic world.

Admitting some efforts on the part of the opposi tion, what can it amount to if such men as Bishop Ketteler, Professor Dollinger, Sepp and others, who but lately were looked upon as the very cream of the orthodoxy, are now regarded as ultra liberals? What are they more than the pioneers who zealously paved the way to and laid the foundation for this Council, and who are now pushed aside by others of more foresight and shrewdness, who are going to grown the work in their own style and fashion? Does Eny one believe that the Kettelers, Dollingers, &c.—
men in advanced years—will uproot what they have
planted when young? Was it not correctly stated
in the Fulda correspondence of the New Yoak
Herard more than six months ago that all true
Catholics had aiready acknowledged the doctrine of
infallibility, and that it was impossible for any one
to be a bisanop and not beheve in it? And, added
the Fulda Professor, as to the friends of Dollinger,
they would lack the courage to oppose the Church
and leave him in the lurca. And what did the Dome
Capitular, Dr. Hanne, of Fulda, reply to the question, whether or not the resolutions of the Ecamenical Council would be a good against the Pope? "A
general council, without or even against the tope,
is no council at all; it would be the descruction of
the Church of Christ. Neuter science, lamily the
nor State governments can see the separated from
the Caurch, the only source of divine troth."—[New
York Herald, September 29, 1508.

The only "constitution of even defined from
the the hierarchy should onlive uself. The
Coalition of governments, as proposed by the Eavarian Premier, Prince Hohembore, would nave remitted in a flaceo, and the protest just made by
France against the So-dalled "seathend" and her
demand to send an imperial representative to any one believe that the Kettelers, Dollingers, &c .-

France against the so-called "scharled demand to send an imperial reprethe Council is birdly to be disregarded, for Italian diplomacy has been always very size casful because it is illeranched. Without a complete separation of Church and State opposition to it will not be van. Nothing remains bit to leave Churchdon to take care of itself, to accelerate the Churchdom to take care or itself, to accolish all legal distinction between the clergy and larty of an ercode, to protect citizens against whatsover encroachments of prestorate to exclude ecclesiastics from government service, clear in schools or in the perioriment effect of the soft attaining, and to give the perioriment of rices of materials and theological doctrines. If wound be a pity it frus it, and the legalits should waver in carrying out their altimate designs, the full accomplishment of which would be the greatest service the Council can render the world, by proving beyond donat that Church and State power are uncompatible and irrespondable.

While we see the governments of the large continental Powers greatly aginated respecting the proceedings at Rome smaller States, as, for instance, Belgium, ninety-sight per cent of whose population are Casholics, and was a dynasty succeedy devoted

to the Church, have rightly understood that the infallibility dogma must be lought at home among the entighteened classes of chizans rather than in the Council at Rome.

The liberais at Brassels, headed by Mesars, Couvreux and Guiltery, tave issued a programme of general relorm anning at civil and political liberty, in order to place Benguim in the van of progress, and they ask their countrymen's signatures to this proclamation, which contains, among other demands, that of obligatory public instruction, revision of the laws regulating church property, individual inberty and freedom of the press.

In Switzerland, nearly one-half of its population being Catholics, we notice a similar movement, as also a strong admonitory address sent by the citizens of Geneva to Bishop Mermillod, giving him to inderstand that his Ultramontane proclivity at Rome is viewed by them with indignation. Attempting to occord himself the Bishop wrote a letter to the Journal de Grade's but the ecitors replied that the principles of absolution and infallibility, as advocated by him in conjunction with bishops of the least civilized countries, were in direct contradiction with his vows made at Genéva to stand up for Swiss liberty and progress.

As for Bavaria, this hotbed of Ultramontane orthodoxy, the appointment of Count Bray-Starkenburg to the premiorship, held heretofore by Prince Hohenlohe, causes great dissatis, action to the Church party and widens the gap between it and the young and liberal minded monatch.

To-day's Procencial Correspondance, the official russian organ, speaks in the highest praise of Count Bray's political antecerents, and signalizes his appointment as a new guyantee for rawaria's German hational policy. One thing is certain, that the Bavarian Ultramontanes have nothing to hope for from this new appointment, got up in his honor by the interal ciectors. In proposing three cheers for Germany like Count said:—We are as true to only king the counts and the present position may be gathered from a toast he gave at a banq

#### RUSSIA.

The Czar's Visit to Mrs. Burlingame-Imperial Recollections of the Chinese Minister-Preparations for the Pagera .
Sr. Petersburg, March 7, 1870.

The Emperor Alexander paid Mrs. Burilingame visit to-day. His Majesty arrived at the hotel between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, and was attended only by a servant, who announced his

favorable impression which Mr. Burlingame had made upon him, and expressed great regret at his decease; sain he had been afraid that Mrs. Burlingame might carry away unpleasant impressions of classic on account of the irreparable loss she had sustained while in St. Petersburg.

After remaining about fifteen minutes the Emperor rose to depart, and took leave of Mrs. Burlingame in the most cordina manner.

During the last two or three days Mrs. Burlingame has received the visits of Punce Cortebasoff Chap.

During the last two or three days Mrs. Burlingame has received the visits of Prince Gorienasof. Chancedor of the Empire; Mr. Stremooukoff, Chief of the Asiatic Department; General Vlangely, Russian Minister in China, and other dignitaries connected with the Court and Foreign Office.

Mrs. Burlingame and family leave here to morrow for Gotha, Germany, where they will stay but a short time, on their way to Paris. Mr. Edward L. Burlingame will accompany his father's remains to America, leaving flamburg Apria 6 on the steamer Silesia.

#### PRINCE PIERRE BONAPARTE.

The Indictment Against Him for the Homi-

cide of Victor Nois. By the European mail of the 12th of March we have a copy of the indictment under which Prince Pierre Bonaparte is now on trial at Tours for the Noir homicide. In the matters of phraseology, statement and gates of fact the record makes a valu able addition to the criminal history of the day. It

INDICIMENT AGAINST PRINCE PIERRE BONAPARTE. Paris, March 7—Evening.
The following is the text of the acte d'accusation

The following is the ext of the High Court of Justice in this case:—

The Procureur imperial of the High Court of Justice sets forth that by its judgment of February 18, 1870, the Chambre des Mises en Accusation of the said court has sent before the High Court, appointed to set at Tours on the 21st of March, 1870, Prince Pierre Napoleon Bomparte, to be tried there in conformity with the law. The Procureur General declares that instruction and documentary evidence have

the instruction and documentary evidence have eticited the following

FACTS:—

On the 10th of January last, at about half-past one of cock in the afternoon, Messra. Yvan Salmon, commonly called Victor Noir, and Ulric de Fonvielle, editors of the Marseillaise newspaper, proceeded to Auteall, to the residence of Prince Pierro Napoleon Bonaparte. They had undertaken to deliver to him, on behalf of M. Faschai Grousset, a challenge on the occasion of a letter from the Prince hascited on the sloth of December last in the Acentrale Locate newspaper. M. Paschai Grousset preceded that he was insuited in that letter, although he was not named thereta, and required a reparation by means of a duel preparation par les armes). He (st. Grousset) had accompanied his two seconds to Auteuil.

on his side, Prince Pierre had on a previous day, January 9, sent a challenge to M. Rochefort, editor of the Marcendatice, on account of an article bearing the segmature "Lavigne," and wherein he was institled.

waited. Waite M. Paschul Grousset waited outside in the While M. Paschal Grousset watted outside in the street with anotage person they had net on the way and taken with them, MM. Nor and de Ponvie ie were ushered into the Prince's presence. A few mo-ments atterwards M. Victor Nor came tottering out of the house, and sans on the flagstones. Soon after M. de Fonvielle rushed out of the house, bare-headed, brandishing in his right hand a six barheaded, brandishing in his right hand a six barrelled revolver, and shouting hurder (a l'assassin.

M. Noir was immediately carried into a neighboring apothecary's shop, where he breathed his sawinout having uttered a single word. He had received a gunshot wound in the region of the heart, and the injury had caused a hemorrhage, producing almost instant death (presque fourtropante).

The overcoat of M. de Fonviene also bore the marks of a shot.

What had taken place inside the Prince's house?

The overcost of marks of a shot.

What had taken place inside the Prince's house? What had taken place inside the Prince's house? What had been the chromatances of the scene which had just terminated so painfully?

Two versions are in evidence, that of M. de Fonvielle and that of the Prince.

Here is the first, such as it was formulated by M. de Fonvielle in the course of the preliminary investigation (instruction):

I was charged, with my comrade Victor Noir, by our mutual friend, M. Paschal Grousset, journalist, to make known to friend the prince Ponsparie that we were lastifuled to require the prince of the prince of the prince of the preliminary investigation (instructed to require the prince of the prince of the preliminary investigation (instructed to require the prince of the prince

ame out of an adjoining apartment; he were a morning coat ind very wide trousers.

"Monaieur," said I, "my friend, Victor Notr, and I have more on behalf of M. Paschal Grousset to discharge a my which this fetter which you show me, and which I am repared to sign as ear effor.

duty which this letter will appali." At the same time I handed bim the letter which you show may and wided I am prepared to sign according.

The Prince took the letter and replied to me, "You don't come on Kechefort's part, then? You are not come of his flunthes then? You saw management."

"Have the grodness to read this letter, Monsieur, and you will see that there is no question of M. Rochefort."

He took the letter, drew close to a window, read it, folded it in two, and, throwing it on a chair, advanced towards us.

"I have thailenged M. Rochefort." said he, "because M. Rochefort is the standard bearer of the drags of the populace (to a crapale). As for M. Grousset, I have no reply to make to him. Are you responsible for these wrefelves? (Ere our abstract drees miscrades?)"

"Monsiquet," I roulied, "we have come to you fairly, honerly and courteously, to got an answerable for these people?"

Verian Noir replied, "we are answerable for the ritents."

The Frame gave a shap to Victor Noir, fell back a step or two, suddenly (husquemed) pulled a revolver out of his possed, into which be find plunged his hand, and creed at Noir. This latter chaped both hands on his chest and went on by the door through which we had entered.

I monoclutely the Prince turned his pistoi towards me and four a swood thus, while I tried to got at a platta which while a brittening has britished before the door, taking a management of the surface of the door.

The success in the save in the pocket of my greateout.

The success in the save which we had come up, and found showing, "a save in the winds which we had come up, and found show the statements." I went through saveral rooms, went four dying in the statements." I went that off, M. de Fonvielle.

letter," and one of them, the shortest. I think, handed me the letter you new show me, and which is signed "Paschai Grousset."

I looked at the letter superficially; I saw the signature, and I said, "With Rocaefort willingly; with one of his fluckies (manuscree) inc." The taliest then, in a dictatorial tone, eaid, "Read the letter, then?"

I repited, "it is as good as read (elle est toute hus); are you responsible for it?" At these words the tallest (Noir) struct me on the feit cheek with his fast. I saw the shortest arming himself with a pistol which be drew from his pocaet; he tried to cock it, reating it on his left hand, in which he held the case. I felt back a couple of steps. I pulled out of my right pocket a five-chambered re-olver, which I habitually carry three metres from him of the drawing room of the distribution of the drawing room. At this lasted but a second. The shortest had thrown himself behind an armchair and tried to five was not hit. He then left his place, and, half crouching, moved towards the other door of the drawing room, which bepens into the billiant room. He passed close to me on the way, but as his attitude was no longer threatening I did not five. He would have been killed close to the murate of the platol presque a bond periant. I followed him at a distance. When he got into the billiand room, opposite to the dusing room dror, he turned round and took which did not hit him, and the second individual disappeared his turn.

Such is the version given by the accused. It is formed coposition, with that of M. de Fonvielie on

Such is the version given by the accused. It is in formal opposition with that of M. de Fenvielle on the important question to be ascertained by whom the first act of violence was committed in the scene of January 19.

The information has elicited the following particu-The information has elected the following particulars:—
Several persons have noticed on the face of the accused the unequivocal mark of a clow. Dr. Marel, who saw the Frince at about half-past two, declares that he had a very red mark on the left cheek, with an appearance of swelling and econymosis. The same observation was made by Dr. Pinel and several other witnesses. On the other hand, atterances which were noticed as having fallen from M. de fonvielle tend to show that M. Victor Noir really struck the Prince in the face. M. Lechastre, a buicher at Auteuil, while ne was assisting in conveying the body of M. Victor Noir to the apothecary's, heard a person benind him say, "He has killed my friend; but, no matter; he received a sound box on the eard an de Fonveille speaking in the apothecary's shop, and no says that he distinctly recognized the voice as that which had uttered the words just quoted.

Another witness, M. Viuviolet, architect, who was an eye witness of the death of Victor Noir, and who heard M. de Fonvielle describe the scene, affirmathat he declared that, after an exchange of words with the Prince, Victor Noir had advanced and snapped his face. On the same day M. Viuviolet rented this to other persons, who have confirmed his declaration.

M. Mongoing, architect, heard from the lips of M.

siapped his face. On the same day M. Vinvioliet remeted his declaration.

M. Monrgoing, architect, heard from the lips of M. de Fonvielle a phrase which, though not equally precise, is, nevertheless, very significant:—M. Victor Nori gave, or was about to give, the Prince a slap in the face." The witness affirms that M. de Fonvielle used one or other of these locations. Finally, at the police station, whither he was taken to make his deposition, M. de Fonvielle, relating to the policemen present all the circumstances of his visit to the Prince and the words exchanged, added that his friend feeling himself affronted advanced, and then you understand (cous comprenez). The policemen explain that M. de Fonvielle, in ultering these words, raised his hand in the attitude of a man about to strike; they declare that, though M. de, Fonvielle did not say that Noir struck the Prince, he, at all events, made a gesture, indicating that Noir must mave struck a blow.

These various depositions are met by evidence, according to which M. de Fonvielle, immediately after the drama of Auleuil, had made a narrative which is exactly reproduced in his declarations before the examining magistrate. We must notice especially M. Grousset, M. Mortroux, the apothecars, into whose shop he vicium was transported, and Dr. Sammazeuil, who witnessed his death. All three neard M. de Fonvielle relate that the accused had struck M. Victor Noir in the face before shooting him.

nightm.

However that may be, and even were the version of the accused to be accepted, it is, nevertheless, established that he wiffully caused the death of M. Victor Noir. Justice cannot admit that a crime is justified by the act of violence which the vic im may have allowed himself to be dragged into committing.

have allowed himself to be dragged into commisting.

It is equally certain that the accused twice fired his pistor at M. de Fenvicile.

In consequence Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte is accused.

Firstly, of having, on the 10th of January last, at Paris-Autenit, committed the crime of voluntary nomicide on the person of Yvan Salmon, commonly called Victor Noir.

With this circumstance, that the crime was followed by the crime specified hereunder.—
Secondly, of having, on the same day, hour and place, committed on the person of M. cirle de Fonviette an attempt at voluntary homicide, which attempt, manifested by a commencement of execution, indeed through circumstances independent of the perpetrator's will.

With this circumstance, that the orime was preceded by that specimed above.

Crimes foreseen and punished by articles 2,295 and 394 of the Penal Code.

Done this 2sth February, 1870.

FRANCE

## FRANCE.

Murder and Suicide in Paris. Gallonant's Messenger of the 12th of March re ports the following tragic occurrences:-

ports the following tragic occurrences:—

A crime in some points resembling that of the Rue Ametet has just been perpetrated at No. 24 Rue Notre Dame-de-Nazareth. The commissary of police of the district received two mornings back a leter nearing the postmark of Ville d'Avray, signed C—, and consisting of four pages of very close writing, beginning with the words:—"Monsicur, after two months and a haif of abnegation I find myself under the necessity of killing my whe." The functionary, without waiting to read to the end, at once looked at the signature and started off to the address indicated. The house porter had not seek C— or his wife for two days, and the door having been forced open the woman was found lying in bed with her skull-badly fractured, but still alive. Sae had evidently been struck with a hammer while asleep, and the blood had spurted out from her wounds with such violence as to stain the ceiling and whole chamber around. The woman was removed to the hospital and, according to the latest accounts, may yet recover. The remainder of the letter from the husband gave an account of the domestic troubles, which had prompted him to the crime, and ended by saying toat he intended to commit suicide, and that his body would be found in a certain field at Ville d'Ayray.

The police at once proceeded there and discovered the man dead on the ground, and a pistol, wath which had and shot ninself. Tying near. C—

The police at once proceeded there and discovered the man dead on the ground, and a pistol, with which he had shot master, lying near. C—appears to have been an industrious workman, but his wife was unfortunately addited to drink, and had sold or pawned everything he possessed to satisfy her fatal passion.

## ENGLAND.

Dress Fashions at Court-Queen Victoria's

Drawing Room.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria held a drawing room at Buckingham Palace, Marca 10. at Buckingbam Palace, Marca 10.

The Queen entered the throneroom shortly after three Octock, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales and by the other members of the

The Queen wore a rich black ribbed slik dress, with a trau trimmed with crape and jet and a dadem of damoads and opals over a long white tulk veit. Her Majesty also wore a necklace and broach of diamonds and opais, the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter, the Orders of Victoria and Albert, and Louise of Prussia, and the Coburg and

Gotha Family Order.

The Princess of Wales were a train of rese-colored

The Princess of Wales were a train of rose-colored velvet, trimmed with Honiton lace, and a petitional of rose-colored satin, with flounces of Honiton lace, looped with bouquets of azalea, Ornaments, pearls and diamonds. Headdress, diamonds, feathers and veil. Orders, Catharine of Russia, Victoria and Albert and Danish Orders.

Princess Louise wore a train of manye molre antique, trimmed with fringed satin, and a petitional of winte silk, frimmed with rich Irish point. Headdress, feathers, veil and diamonds; ornaments, diamonds; Orders, Victoria and Albert, the Order of St. Isabel and the Coburg and Gotha Family Order.

Princess Beatrice were a rich one silk dress, with a funic of winte Irish lace, the latter looped up with forget-me-nots and bows of bine silk ribbon.

Her Royal Highness' headdress consisted of forget-me-nots and blue silk ribbon.

## Elopement in High Life

[From the London Times, March 10.] is lately transpired that one day last week Blanche Noel left her father's house, Exton it has lately transpired that one day lest week Lady Blauche Noel leit her father's house, Exton House, Rutlandsmire. She was immediately followed to London by her father, the Earl of Gattasporough, with whom she remained till her marriage with Mr. T. P. Murphy, professor of music, which was solemnized at the Roman Catholic chapel at Chelsea, by the Rev. R. McMullen, on Sunday, the 6th Inst., but without the consent of the noise eart.

Disraeli on the Election Franchise.

The great conservative banquet held at the City Terminus Hotel, London, which was noticed in our case telegrams on the 10th of March, was given, for caole telegrams on the left of March, was given, for the most part, to celebrate an alleged change in the metropolkan city. Tale was stated as follows in a circular distributed to the guests, which reads:— The general election of 185s showed the state of political parties in the city of London to be as follows:—Hadicals, 8.513; conservatives, 6.376; radical capority, 2.137. During the last year (1899, however, a very materias change was elected by this association, and the present state of parties is:—Conservatives, 7.701; radicals, 7.544; conservative ma-jority, 167.

Mr. R. N. Fowler, M. P. and banker, president of of the association, occupied the chair. Itamediately on his left the Duke of Abercorn.

The toast of "Church and Queen" having been drunk the following letter was read:—

Grosvenor Gare, March 9, 1870.

Dran Mr. Fowler—I much regret that indisposition prevents my having the sone of duling with you to day, and of the stranded are which provides the police, which privilege has only been granted once before since 1830.

The captain of the strandship Duke of Edinburg, which stranded lately on Alisa Craig, has had his certificate suspended for six months.

Miss Mary Carpenter, of England, will open a female training school at Surat, after the model of that established at Abmediand, India.

At a meeting of the British residents in Alex-

congratulating the association over which you so ably precise on their great constitutional triumph in the Registration Court, (theers.) Parliament can invest the people with the franchise, but, after all, its practical enjoyment depends on their own rigitance and energy. The elector who is not registered is not theoretically free. With perseverance and determination—qualities which in these critical times ought not to be wanting—the constituencies of the city of Lendon and the rest of the metropolis may place themselves in the proud position of the great towns of the north and, like them, vincient English Interests and English feeling. Believe ms, sincerely yours, B. Diskaell.

Letters had also been received from Lord Derby, Lord Salisbury, Mr. Ward Hunt, Sir William Rose, Lord Henry Lennox and Lord Sydenham.

Postal Telegraphy.

Postal Telegraphy.

As an illustration of the speed and accuracy with which postal telegraphic messages are transmitted the Birmingham Post mentions that a message despatched from Birmingham to pisswich at one o'clock in the afternoon reached its destination at nine o'clock the same evening, and that whereas toriginally requested the receiver to go to York, this direction, in the course of transmission, was converted into the astonishing request that he should "go to Cork."

The Council Debates on the Schema-What the Pepe Wants to Have Inserted.
A correspondent of the Paris Constitutionnel, writing from Rome on the 4th of March, publishes

the following:—
Contrary to what is asserted in Ultramontane circles, the general belief is that no possibility exists of the discussion of the schema on intallicility taking place within a fortnight. It is not expected to come on before the end of April. The article on that subject is thus translated from the Latin: to come on before the end of April. The article on that subject is thus transfacted from the Latin:—

Chapter to be added to the decree on the primacy of the Roman Pontiff, to the effect that his Holineas cannot be mistaken in the definition of matters regarding the faith and morals. The holy Roman Church possesses the supreme and morals. The holy Roman Church possesses the supreme and morals. The holy Roman Church possesses the supreme and that authority with the plenting of power of the Saviour blurself, in the person of St. Peter, Frince of the Apostices of whom the Pope is the successor. And as before everything it is bound to defend the purity of the faith, all questions which final processor. And as before everything it is bound to defend the purity of the faith, all questions which final processor. And as holore everything it is bound to defend the purity of the faith, all questions by it, seeing moreover that it cannot disregard the words of our Lord Jesus Christ, "Thou art Peter, ac." What was said on that occasion has aline been proved, for in the Apostolic See the Catholic religion has always been preserved immandiate, and the doctrine has ever been maintained in its purity. In consequence we teach, with the adhesion of the Holy Council, and we declare as a dogma of the faith that, through the Drivine assistance, the Koman Fontill—of whom it was said in the person of St. Peter by our Saviour Jesus Christ, "I have prayed for thee. Ac.—cannot err when, acting in his quantry of suprems teacher of all Christians, he defines what the University extends to the same matters as those on which the Church cannot be wrong. But if any one dare, which God forbid to contraunce our present defaultion, let him know that he is departing from the truth of religion.

French Opinion of the Effects of the Papal

French Opinion of the Effects of the Papal Decrees.

Galignand's Messenger of Paris, of the 19th inst.

speaking of the Roman Council question says:-

Galignani's Messenger of Paris, of the 137a 1134., speaking of the Roman Council question says:

The last intelligence from Rome leaves no doubt of the Pope's intention in a short time to proclaim innself mailible. Up to the present day that prerogative or quality had not been admitted to him, ettier by the latinful, or the clergy, or the Fathers of the Church or the Councils; and even very strong reasons seemed to exist for thinking that a certain number of his predeceasors had been deprived of that supernuman grace. For 1.800 years the Church has existed without any one supposing that is head on earth was exempt from error; and it is only now, in the nineteenth century, that a necessity has suddenly arisen, at least in the Holy Father's mind, for making such a decurration to the world. Without dwelling on the snock given to receive dideas by an affirmation like that, we conceive that sufficient siress has not been had on the political gravity of the Popo's present pretension. A though the doctrine of infaithcity is supposed to refer to religious matters exclusively, the Holy See is so adroit in mixing up together spiritual and temporal matters, that a difficulty must often arise in the task of drawing the line which separates the two; and hence, if the Holy Father believes numself infaithle in one category of facts, he will naturally hesitate to think that he is not so in others which adjoin them.

Dangers to the Governments and Society. The Paris Constitutionnel of the 11th of March treats the subject in a very serious light, thus:-

The Paris Constitutionnel of the 11th of March treats the subject in a very serious light, thus:—

Let this order of ideas be extended to the constitutions of States and to the codes which regulate them, and any one will see at once what may be the ultimate consequences of infallibility. It attacks the concordats in their essential basis as being arrangements between the spiritual and temporal power, and constitutiting treaties between the Pope and different governments. On the day when his Holiness shall have the right to speak in the name of his infallibility, where will be the sanction of these conventions? They will no longer possess even the guarantee of a plighted word; for a sudden revelation from the Holy Spirit may cause the annihilation to-day of what was agreed to yesterday, and Plus PK. Will dispense, if he pieases, with executing the engagements of Plus VII. Can he not also do the same with those of Plus VII. Can he not also do the same with those of Plus VII. Here arises the question of retrospective action. Does the infallibility which will be soon decreed apply to the predecessors? The fact is certain that if the present occupant of the Holy See is infallible Plus VII. must have been so likewise. If he was, the Concordat is irrevocable, for the argument is hardly admissible that God Himself having spoken under the former Ponini, can contradict Himself under the existing one. In 1855 the Pope, before his personal infallibility was decreed, signed a concordat with Austria. Will the new dogma give him the right to abolish that agreement? If, unfortuately, the doctrine about to be proclaimed only takes effect in the present and the future, all that the Popps have accepted and signed or even accomplished, in civil as well as in religious matters, will be struck with anility. Those are the dangers with which governments and society are included by the heavy principle.

## TURKEY.

The Religious War with Romo-Municipal and State Progress - Theatricuis - Free Trade-A Violent Storm.

By the steamship China, at this port, we have mail advices from the Levant dated in Constantino ple to the 2d of March. The Levant Herald of that

ple to the 2d of March. The Levant Herald of that day reports thus:—

The guir has still further widened between the majority of the Armeno-Catholic community and Patriarch Hassona. On Thursday Mgr. Arakelian, yiear to the Patriarch, posted up a proclamation on the waits of the churches still subject to his authority intimating that if the recusants did not submit within twenty-lour hours they should be excommunicated en masse. The only answer to this has been the firm adherence of the seceders to a resolution passed on the previous day, in view of the proximate arrival of Mgr. Pluym, expressing the determination of nearly the whole community to maintain the ancient prerogatives of their Church and to perform their daty as latithful subjects of the Subime Porte. The breach, therefore, may now be Subitme Porte. The breach, therefore, may now be regarded as final and complete.

The following items are of general interest:-The new bourse for the sale of public scentiles was opened in the Municipality Knan, Galata. The North German Confederation authorities hold a post office open in Constantinople. The new service will be of great convenience for correspondence with the various States of the confederation and all periods of the Confederation and the C

post office open in Constantinople. The new service will be of great convenience for correspondence with the various States of the confederation and all parts of northern Europe.

The long debated project of lighting Stamboul with gas seems on the eve of realization.

A combination has been formed to found a new metropolitan theatre (featrol Suttant) for the performance of Turktsh, Armonan, Greek and Buttgaran plays by Mussaiman male and Christian femate actors in Constantinople. The promoters purpose to obtain for their enterprise the immediate patronage of the Grand Vizier, and to ask for a free site for the building somewhere near the Taxim. The capital of the new scheme is to be raised by snares, with limited liability.

By imperial read Sulina has been declared a free port for all merchandise, except tobacco and sait, it is known that Sulina is at present little more than a village, which is only important as being the headquarters of the Danube Commission, and from the works at present in progress to improve the navigation of the river; but the step taken by the government cannot fail to make it, before long, one of the most important commercial towns of the empire. Hitherto the grain produce which could not be exported in the summer has been stored at Ibraila, or Galatz, both of which are free ports; but throught out those months during which the Danube is frozen the fransport of cereals is completely stopped; dealers will now, however, prefer to store their corn at Sulina, whence they can withdraw it at all seasons of the year. Large purchases of land have been making the necessary preparations for the effection of large warehouses in the spring.

A Smyrna letter says:—

A sinyrna letter says:—

The Freeign Mediation.

Dienel backs for any excessive damage.

## The Fereign Mediction.

The Fereign Mediation.

Diemit Pacha, the Turkish Ambassador, had a long conference in Paris, March 8, with Count Darn, to whom he communicated the instructions given to the Turkish commissioners charged to regulate, conjointly with the Consuls of the guaranteeing Powers, the dispure between the Porte and Montenegro. In consequence of this mediation the matter, the belief is, will be shortly settled.

## OLD WORLD ITEMS.

Masks have been allowed during the carnival at Rome by the police, which privilege has only been granted once before since 1830.

andria: Sir Pulip Francis gave some explanations in reference to the proposed judiciary reforms in Egypt, and a vote of confidence was voted unaut-mously to the British Commissioners.

mously to the British Commissioners.

In 1871 the North German Confederation will have an army of 292,704 men. 13,012 officers, 35,169 non-commissioned officers, 3,540 musicians, 5,958 drumers and furnippeters. Also 1,290 health officers, 507 paymasters, 573 veterinary surgeons, 454 armorers and 75 master saddlers. The horses number 73,312. Colonel Pelly, of the British army, has returned to Kurrachee after having restored order in the Persian Gulf. He secured all the sharen pirate leaders except one, and at Muscat, in full durbar, accepted the apology of Syud Azan, the ruler of Oman, to the Governor General, for the mistake of allowing her Britannic Majesty's ship Ciyde to be freed on.

The state of Cork, Ireland, appears to be very se-

The state of Cork, Ireland, appears to be very serious. A telegram nerrates that the "extra police" seem to have served very much as a guard of honor at the recent city feman demonstration. The character of the display was more dedant than usual. The crowd, previously organized, marched "in military array," with bands and torchights, cheering for the "Irish republic."

tary array," with bands and torchights, cheering for the "Irish republic."

At an English Cabinet meeting held at Marlborough House, and by the Privy Council at Windsor, it was resolved that the Prince of Wales should be allowed £20,000 per annum from the Queen's Civil list, to defray the extra expenses ectatied upon his Royal Highness by representing her Majesty in London, the expenses of the Prince's establishment having been "seriously increased by these duties."

Sir Moses Montefore publishes in London an appeal which he received from Jerusalem. It is signed by the representatives of several Jewish congregations. They state that dire distress has fatien upon the city. All help from without is closed. Hunger ranges within, and water cannot be obtained for money. Hosts of locusts encamped on the borders destroyed every blade of grass, consequently all kinds of provisions are daily increasing in price. The appellants earnestly cry for assistance in this time of sorrow and affliction.

Advices from Saigon inform us that a serious panio prevailed among the Annamite women in French Cocain China, to such an extent that the supply of rice from the rice districts had whosty ceased. The work of cultivating and cleaning the rice is entirely carried on by women, who afterwards convey it to market in boats. These boats congregate at a place on the river some two miles above Saigon, waere the excitement was produced by a report that the women would be kilmapped by the government agent and sold, and sent away to form a new settlement.

St. Petersburg journals announce the recent com-

ment.

St. Petersburg journals announce the recent complete opening of the Kharkov-Taganrog Railway, and thus make known that, for the first time in the history of Russia, a rapid and uninterrupted communication is established from sea to sea across the whole breadth of the empire. The two great perisd of Russia in the southeast—Rostock, on the Don, and Taganrog, on the Sea of Azorf—are by the almost simultaneous completion of the Kharkoff line and of that along the Azorf seaboard brought into close connection with several of the great centres of Russian trade—Kharkoff, Kourak, Orel, Tula, Mozcow. The journey to the Cancasus is shortened by 400 miles.

#### CUBA.

Letters from Ex-Governor Ward, of New Jersey, and Governor Fletcher, of Mis-souri-They Accept the Position of Vice Presidents of the Cuban League.

Ex-Governors Ward, of New Jersey, and Fletcher, of Missouri, have sent the following letters to Cassius M. Clay, President of the Cuban Charitable Aid Society:-

NEWARK, N. J., March 7, 1870. NEWARK, N. J., March 7, 1870.

Hon. C. M. CLAY, President:—
Sire—Tour communication of March 3, 1870, informing the of my appointment as vice president of the Caoar Charitage Aid Society was dury received, and I accept the position as offering an opportunity to aid in maxing Caba operative or one of the States of the republic, or, at least, to alleviate the sufferings of those who are making a manify stand for fiberty.

Trusting that this struggling people may be successful in their praye attempts, and that they may

cessful in their brave attempts, and that they may unite wisdom with courage, and moderation with success, I am yours, truly, MARCUS L. WAGD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23, 1870.
Hon. C. M. CLAY, Fresident Cuban Charitable Aid

Hon. C. M. CLAY, Fresident Cuban Charitable Aid Society:—
DRAR SIR—Absence from St. Louis has delayed my receipt of your note informing me that I have been appointed a vice president of your society until the present date. I accept the appointment, and am ready to do all that I may lawfully do to aid the Cubans. The people of this country will hold to accountability those who have in great opportunity denied the mission which providence has designed for our republic. In the home of freedom the cry of suffering numantly must be heeded, and in the struggle between liberty and a Power such as Spain our government cannot stand cold as an icoberg. Yet a little longer, and there will come from the warm hearted freemen of our States, in the voice always potential, a decree of emancipation to the brave Cubans, who are looking for and againing for fiberty. Your obedient servant, Thomas C. Fletcher.

## Organization of a Cuban League in Mass

chusetts. Boston, March 24, 1870. The friends of Cuban independence held a meeting at the Parker House last night and organized the Massachusetts Branch of the Cuban League of the United States. Officers were chosen as follows: President, F. O. Prince; Secretary and Freaderer, General Whitam H. McCartney. Charles Levi Woodbury presided at the meeting.

## VENEZUELA.

Progress of the Revolution-Porte Cabello Besieged-Lauding of Guzman Blauco-Laguayra and Carneas in Danger of Cap--Military Operations.

PORTO CABELLO, March 9, 1870. The whole city is in a state of alarm, and the women and children do not know where to fly for reruge from the insurgents, who, it is expected, will take the city when they choose. Affairs are in a much worse state than at my last; the insurgents have succeeded in nearly all their movements against the government troops, and feet confident of overthrowing Monages in a very short time. The President, at last accounts, was on his way to Coro on the war steamer Bolivar. with 800 men; but he has met with ill success thus far in his efforts to suppress the rebellion. His intention was to reinforce the troops at Coro and from thence to merch against the insurgent army at Barquisemeto and San Felipe; but while he has been going by sea to Coro the rebels have moved by Barquisemeto and San Felipe; but while he has been going by sea to Coro the rebels have moved by land to this vicinity and are now actively besieging this city, which is entirely at their mercy. They have possession of all the approaches and allow nothing to pass, and we have had no mails or continuancation with Valencia or the interior for the past tweive days. They have cut of the water main by which the city is supplied from the river San Estevan, and there is none to be had except from the old wells. Skirmishes take place in the suburbs daily between the insurgents and the government troops; but, after a few shots the rebels usually retire to the mountains.

Guzman Blanco, the prominent leader in this revolution, and who is the candidate for the Presidency, has landed at the coast of Curamicante from Curaços, whence he was ordered away by the King of Holand, and is said to be now at San Felipe, with a force of insurgents under his command. He has issued a proclamation in relation to the Gemands of the revolutionists upon the Monagas government, the particulars of winch have not yet come to hand. Laguayra and Caracas are in imminent danger of capture; the revolutionists are in large force in the immediate vicinity of these places, and nearly or quite surrounding them. They have 700 troops at Matuto, a few mice from Laguayra, and 1,000 more at Curriaca. General Salazar is operating at Guigue.

The war steamer of the government, the Federation, has been ordered to Barcetona, to assist in the operations against the rebels at that place.

The war steamer of the government, the Federation, has been ordered to Barcelona, to assist in the operations against the robels at that place.

This port is full of vessels waiting in vain for freight, but nothing can reach here, owing to the state of siege we are in, and the stock in the hands of our merchants is entirely exhausted. Many have been compelled to leave in ballast for other ports.

# THE NORWALK BANK BOYD ROBBERY.

Yesterday afternoon the examination in the above charge was resumed at the examination room of the Tombs Police Court before Justice Scots. Mr. Anthon appeared for the defendant; Mr. Okell, exchange broker. Broadway, and the Assistant District Attorney (Mr. Blunt), for the prosecution.

The only witness was Mr. Ebenezer Hill, the President of the bank, who was under cross examination by Mr. Anthon. Several witnesses that Mr. Anthon said he should require to cross-examine were not

by Mr. Anthon. Several withdesea that ar. Anthon said he should require to cross-examine were not present, and the further hearing of the case was adjourned onto this meraing at the o'clock. The ioligwing was the evidence taken:—

I am President of the Norwalk bank; I know that the bank was robued on the back door was opened; I was informed the next morning, about seven o'clock, of the robbery; the back door was opened; if was unboited; there were no marks of violence upon it; the property mentioned in this complaint was part of the property mentioned in this safe that morning; I was not present when the discovery was made; I saw that the door had been blown open from its hiages and the vault had been blown open from its hiages and the vault had been broken into; the printed list gives a correct list, but I can only speak of the bends I own, which were \$11,000 Danbury and Connecticut Railroad bonds and \$16,500 United States Not-twenty bonds; I cannot swear that this printed list gives a correct statement of the bonds sto en from the bank; I know that a United States bond, No. 155,125, was my cond, and which is in this list; I cannot specify the numbers of other bonds that were storen except those belonging to myself; I know that individuals had boads in the bank that were storen except those belonging to myself; I know that individuals had boads in the bank that were storen except those belonging to myself; I know that individuals had boads in the bank that were storen except those belonging to myself; I know that individuals had boads in the bank that were storen except those belonging to myself; I know that individuals had boads in the bank that were storen except those belonging to myself; I know that individuals had boads in the bank that were storen except those belonging to myself; I know that individuals had boads in the bank that were storen except those belonging to myself; I know that individuals had boads in the bank that were storen except those belonging to myself; I know that individuals had boads

## THE GALLOWS.

EXECUTION OF A MURDERER IN OHIO.

Particulars of the Crime and Attempted Spicide of the Criminal.

#### His Arrest, Trial, Conviction and Execution.

St. Clairsville, Belmont County, Onio, March 14, 1810. Thomas D. Carr was executed in the Beimont County Jan to-day for the murder of Louisa Fox in Kirkwood township, a few miles from this place, on the 21st of January, 1869. The girl was only thirteen years old, quite comely in appearance and sustained a good reputation. Like her murderest she belonged to the lower classes, but was readily superior to him socially and morally. He made her acquaintance a few months before the muraer and conceived a strong attachment, which she refused to reciprocate without consent of parents. Carr went to them; but the mother refused consent to the marriage because the girl was too young, yet promised assent in two years, provided Carr would prove himself able to support her by industry and show good behavior in the meantime. This decision fred Carr's indigna tion, and he went away swearing vengeance.

THE MURDER.

The girl was living as servant with a neighboring \* family, and, fearing harm to her, the parents sent a younger brother to bring his sister home. Carr met them on the road and walked along a short distauce, talking in an undertone to the girl. When within a short distance of her father's house Carr seized the girl and pushed her off the road into the duch, and noiding her against the embankment drew from his pocket a gleaming razor. At the sight of this the little boy fled towards home shouting. The screams of the girl, mingled with his, penetrated the parents' ears, and they ran towards the scene. What a sight met their eyes. Their daughter was butchered. Her throat was cut from ear to ear, and the head almost severed from the body; her hands, arms and breast were frightfully cut and smashed. The body lay in the ditch, trodden down in the mud, as if brutally trampled upon after hie had fied.

ATT EMPT AT SUICIDE.

The murderer was seen running across the fields,

The murderer was seen running across the fields, and the alarm was given, but night came before he was overtaken. Meantime an inquest was held, and white the jury examined the horribly mangled remains of the inducent young girl the murderous fiend, ander shelter of the night, approached the place with stealthy step and gazed unseen and unsuspecied upon the suckening result of his butchery. He had borrowed a gun two miles off, and armed with this ne passed 4th night in the spring house of Mr. Fox. When day dawned the miserable wreten fastened the gun to the beam or post and by and of a string pulled the trigger with one hand, while with the other he he d the muzzie to his oreast. The bair passed through the upper part of the left lung and lodged in the shoulder. He tred to reload the gun, but the rainrol broke; he then hucked away as his throat with an old shoe knife, out deam still femael to answer his summons. The report of the gun anarmed the Fox lamity, and they saw the hunderer of their cilled, ploody and hepicas, recting out of the spring house shirtened in Sax the hunderer of their cilled, ploody and hepicas, recting out of the spring house sinvering fixe an assent had.

The neighbors were aroused and Carr was taken into custody. He soon recovered, was tried, convicued and sentenced in June, 1819, to be hung on the soil of Angust cassing. Meantime the Supreme Court granted a hearing on, motion for a writ of error, but after bearing the argument decided that there was no error and decided the execution to take place on this day. In September hast darr oneaed the large vein in his left arm and bled profusely, but failed again to end his miserable life.

History of Tals without and bled profusely, but failed again to end his miserable life.

History of Tals without and the killed fifteen people, and relates the circumstances of the murders with a braggart tone, as Licough they were commonplace and creditable. Carr was born in West virginia, three miles from Wheeling, and in twenty-four years old. He entered and the niarm was given, but night came before he

He told the Sheriff that he wanted to be ming early in the morning, so as to get into hell in time for an early breakfast; yet when ministers of the Gospel spoke to him about his future and urged him to pray for the salvation of his soul, he expressed penience and groaned with unaffected contrition. As soon as they were gone he would change in manuer and curse and swear the same as ever.

I visited him in just yesterday afternoon. He was unconcerned, yet said his fate was just, and that he deserved it long ago. A venerable Qfaker visited him during my stay and actived and prayed with him. During the prayer Carr expectorated tobacco juice and chewed tobacco more freely; but that was all. After prayer he assured the Quaker that he was nappy, periectly happy, and would go to heaven when he died. The Quaker wept and trembied with emotion, but Carr was unmoved. In accordance with the haws of obto the execution was private, and with the seaffold was being built Carr could see the work from his cell door. A description of the implement of death was prepared in his cell by a reporter, and before the old Quaker had fairly turned his back Carr missived on hearing it read, and coolly noded his head when it was done.

A Cappicious Hardenad Creature.

It is impossible to see a man's thoughts, to read the workings of his mind, and thus account accurately for his actions; but never, certainly, in the course of any Ohio criminal's career is there a parallel for Carr's conduct and bearing in his last nours. While keenly alive to everything going on around him; while moving about, directed by a sering, sangtine-nervous temperament, and changing his attention from the most solemn exhortations by his spiritual advisers to a talk with a friend about what he desired should be said of him alter death, he never snowed the slightest emotion. He saw sympathetic women weep, and left their hot farewell tears orry upon his hard, cold hand, but his stoney eyes never melted once.

Carr's cell was in the second story of the jail, and the low

easily withdrawn by a lever, to be acted upon by the Sherin's foot. The rope was fastened to the transverse beam and was provided with the tra-ditional hangman's knot, scaped and rubbed to

transverse beam and was provided with the traditional hangman's knot, soaped and rubeed to
make it run smooth.

MEETING DEATH ERAVELY.

Carr was pinioned in his cell at twelve o'clock, and
was brought forth in a white shroud, which completely enveloped him. The rope hong around his
neck. He waiked hrmly and took his Stand upon
the drop. He joined heardly in singing a
prayer and catled aloud to Heaven for mercy.
When prayer was over he requested the
singing of another hymn in, which he also
joined. After this he knelt down upon the
trap again and prayed aloud for mercy, confessing
his sins and hoping that his fate would be a warning to all. He then distributes copies of his confession, and rings to his friends, assuring them that
the former was true as he was a dying man. He
warned parents not to whip there children, but to
advise them, as his father's cruelty to him drove
him to the bid. He chanked the Sherid and gave
him a ring, and bade the spectators to avoid drink,
which brought him to the gailows.

Through all this carr binnifested no fears and no
emotion, He stood firm to the last, and when the
writed any was drawn over his tace he appeared to
be the most animoved being in the grim presence of
doath.

doath.

STRANGLED TO DEATH.

The Sheriff touched the fatal lever at one o'clock and Carriell three feet and a half. His neck was not broken, and he strangled to death in seven numbers and a half after he fell. His body hing the usual tane. The paysicians pronounced him dead, and he was put in a pauper's comin and buried at the expense of the county in the paupers' lot at St. Clairsville, Olio.